From Our Special Correspondent. SPRINGFIELD, Ill., Jan. 25, 1867. When history makes up its mind to commemorate a place, no special correspondence can keep pace with it. After Mr. Lincoln's nomination to the Presidency -the most Republican of all coups d' etat-the little city of Springfield ascended at a bound from the commonplace to the memorable. Caravans of patriots from all the other States wended across the prairies to visit it. From a market town, where eggs were duly exchanged for calico, and the father of the family reported himself twice a year to get stonedrunk, it rose to be the home of a President, and sent him across the continent to usefulness and martyrdom. His body lies near by it-shrine which any city might covet-and his prim frame residence, practical and mud colored, I have walked around these two nights, to find my curiosity shared by a

half-dozen couples, looking upon it as if the tall ghost of its former owner might possibly appear. I came here to lecture: of two days leisure spared me I have passed one-half of each in conversation with a man who knew the great citizen of Springfield for 20 years anterior to his Chief Magistracy better and closer than any human being. Until very lately you might have read upon a bare stairway, opposite the State House Square, the sign of LINCOLN & HERN-DON. A year ago it gave place to the name of HERN-DON & ZANE. Ascending the stairs one flight, you see two doors opening to your right hand. That in the rear leads to wh. was for one generation the law office of the President. Within, it is a dismantled room, strewn with faded briefs and leaves of law-books; no desks nor chairs remaining; its single bracket of gas darkened in the center, by whose flame he whom our children's children shall reverently name, prepared, perhaps, his gentle, stordy utterances; and out of its window you get a sweep of stable-roofs and dingy back yards, where he must have looked a thousand times, pondering Freedom and Empire with his eye upon ash-heaps and crowing cocks and young Americans sledging or ball-playing. As simple an office, even for a country lawyer, as ever I saw in my life, it is now in the transition condition of being prepared for another tenant. In the middle of the room the future President sat at a table side, and in the adjoining front room this table and all the furniture of the place is still retained, while in its back corner, looking meditatively at the cylinder stove, you see Mr. Herndon, the partner and authority I have referred to.

He has given me permission to write what I choose of himself and his dead friend, and among all the men I have ever met, he is the readiest to understand a question and to give even and direct answers. He resembles Mr. Lincoln so much, and in his present quarters, garb, and worldly condition, is so nearly a reproduction of A. Lincoln, lawyer, as he lived before Fame drove a chariot through this second story, that we may as well take a turn around the surviving man and the room.

Lincoln was the taller and older, and the senior partner; he had been in two or three associations with lawyers; one of his early partners, by fraud or mismanagement, got him into debt, and he carried the burden of it about ten years; his latest partner, excepting Herndon, was anxions to be a candidate for the Legislature, and as Mr. Lincoln desired the same honor at the same time, a dissolution was inevitable, and then to Herndon's great surprise, for he was very young and obscure, Lincoln said: "Billy, let us go into business together." Herndon accepted the proposition thankfully. Mr. Liucoln arranged the terms of partnership, and the new "shingle" went up directly, never to be removed till the ballet of Booth had done its errand.

How young Herndon might have looked 25 years ago we can scarcely infer from the saffron-faced, blue-black haired man before us, bearded bushily at the throat, disposed to shut one eye for accuracy in conversation, his teeth discolored by tobacco, and over his angular features, which suggest Mr. Lin coln's in ampleness and shape, the same half-tender melancholy, the result in both cases, perhaps, of hard frontier work, poor pay, thoughtful abstraction, and a disposition to share the sorrows of man-

Oh! why should the spirit of mortal be proudis the sentiment of Herndon's face, as it was of Mr. Lincoln's-a gravity that befits greatness well, when it comes, and in the dress of the firm of Lincoln and Herndon you see this sentiment practicalized. "Mr. Lincoln," said Mr. Herndon, "cared so little about clothes that sometimes he did not put all of them on. He was brought up barefoot." Mr. Herndon, by breeches, turned up twice at the bottoms, and looks to be a wind-hardened farmer, rather than one of the best lawyers in the State, and, as a public man, is charged with delivering the best stump speeches in Illinois, on the Republican side, during the last election. His address is homely in form, commencing with, "Friend! I'll answer you;" and this he does without equivocation, with his long fore-finger extended, and with such fund of new information upon the revered memory in question that although the Lincoln biographers, from Holland up, have talked with him, he seems to be brimful of new reminiscences, With an extraordinary memory, great facility of inference, and a sturdy originality of opinion, he had the effect upon me to stagger all my notions of the dead President's character. He has been a wonderful desultory reader, and in his law library you may see the anomalous companions for a Prairie attorney of Bailey's Festus, Schlegel's Critiques, Comte's Philosophy, Louis Blane, and many of the disobedient essayists. He has one of the best private libraries in the West, and in this respect is unlike Mr. Lincoln, who seldom bought a new book, and seldom read one. Mr. Lincoln's education was almost entirely a newspaper one. He was one of the most thorough newspaper readers in America, and for fifteen years before his election to the Presidency subscribed regularly to The Richmond Enquirer and The Charleston Mercury. He grew slowly, therefore, as public opinion grew, and as an anti-Slavery man was a gradual convert, whereas Herndon, years before, embraced at a leap all the social reforms, read all the agitators, and talked human liberty to Mr. Lincoln, gravely listening, till a fraternity of sentiment developed, and about the year 1844 the coming emancipator declared

himself an enemy of Slaveholding. It is worth while to stop and ponder that while Rhett and Wise, with Slavery in full feather, wrote every day the Inviolateness of Secession and the divinity of bondage, these two Illinois lawyers, in their little square office, read every vaunting, cruel word, paid to read it, and educated themselves out of their mutual indignations-the one to a grand agency, the other to as grand abhorrence.

Mr. Lincoln had some six or seven places of residence during his life; he was of full age before he left his family, never to return, and the pleasantest of his reminiscences were of his mother, to whom he imputed the best and the brightest qualities he had inherited. He broke out once to Mr. Herndon, as they were returning from Court in another county:

"Billy, all I am or can be I owe to my angelmother."

As a boy Lincoln made a frontierman's living by hard work, poling a flat-boat, getting out cedar and chestnut rails, even sawing wood. The scene of his early struggles was Indiana, and there he developed into a sort of amateur public clerk, writing letters for folks to whom a steel pen was a mystery, giving miscellaneons advice on law and business, and excelling particularly in the ingenuities of anecdote and illustration. The story-telling reputation he retains was no fabulous qualification, nor was it an idle and gossipy recreation, but a means of making intelligence plain to rude minds. At this stage of his life he wore moccasins and a hunting shirt, and was in great request by thick-headed people, because of his clearness and skill in narration. The jury always got from him a fair statement of any case in hand, and years later it was remarked by the Chief Justice of Illinois that when Lincoln spoke he argued both sides of the case so well that a speech in response was always superfluous. The habit he had of enforcing a fact with a an anecdote so far survived his moccasin days that it seems to have been constitutional in a sense. No man ever told so many stories, and he was seldom

was backneyed. His long, variable, and attentive experience with common, native people made him acquainted with a thousand oddities, and he had a familiar way of relating them that was as piquant as his application of them. It is also true that some of these stories were more cogent than delicate, yet in no single case was he ever remembered to have told an exceptional anecdote for the sake of that in which it was exceptional. Mr. Herndon remembers a person who so far mistook Mr. Lincoln once as to tell a coarse story without purpose. During its recital Mr. Lincoln's face worked impatiently. When the man had gone he said:

"I had nearly put that fellow out of the office. He disgusts me."

He disgusts me"
Finally settled at Springfield, Mr. Lincoln found the

"I had nearly put that fellow out of the office. He disgusts me."

Finally settled at Springfield, Mr. Lincoln found the law jealous and niggard. He was always able to keep a horse, and was very fond of riding; but he made a poor income, though one not incommensurate with the general smallness of his colleagues at the Illinois bar. Now and then he was pinched to distress, and went to bed with no notion of how he should meet the morrow's claims. For nearly a fifth part of his whole life he owed money that he could not pay, and although of easy disposition, the debt galled him and hastened his wrinkles. He cleared himself finally on his return from Washington City, where he sat as a Representative in Congress. When he quitted Springfield for the White House he was worth just \$20,000. Never moody nor petulant, he yet loved solitude and self-communion, and has been known to sit six hours in one place; to lie on his back, for example, on the floor of his house, looking absently at the ceiling, or to sun himself sitting upon a fence or in a hay-mow all the day, passing the processes of a plea through his mind or forming some political judgment.

The tenderness of his nature was not always manifest, yet he had his romance in early manhood, and as of this Mr. Hendon had spoken in public, I asked particularly about it.

At Sangamon, Illinois, a pretty and high-apirited girl, without fortune, made havoc in many hearts, and Mr. Lincoln constituted one of three earnest suitors who wanted her in marriage. She preferred the addresses of a young merchant of the town, and gave the other two their congé. Her affianced soon afterward went East to buy goods, but as he returned was taken with brain fever in some wayside town, and lay raving for three months, unknown by name or, residence to his entertainers. A rumor started that he had run away to avoid marrying his lady, and, waiting some time in vain to hear from him, she received anew the attentions of Mr. Lincoln. About the time when they passed from courtesy to tenderness, an

The names of all the parties he has given hie, but I do not care to print them.

On the dead woman's grave Mr. Lincoln promised himself never to marry. This vow he kept very long. His marriage was in every respect advantageous to him. It whetted his ambition, did not nurse too nuch a penchant for home indolence that he had, and taught him particularly that there was something called society, which observed one's boots as well as his principles. He was always a loyal and reverent husband, a gentle but not positive father.

he had, and taught him particularly that there was something called society, which observed one's boots as well as his principles. He was always a loyal and reverent husband, a gentle but not positive father, and his wife saw the Presidency for him before the thought of it troubled him.

He built the frame house in Springfield which is now so celebrated, at a comparatively recent period. I went over it yesterday with amusement at its utter practiculity. It stands upon a prosaic corner, in an inferior quarter of the town, and was the design of a carpenter, not an architect. A narrow yard and palings shut it from the street; the door is in the middle, and is approached by four or five wooden steps; on the abutment beside these he stood after his nomination, in the blaze of pine torches, the thunder of huzzas breaking around his head, the only solemn man in Springfield. He might have felt that all these gratulations were such as the Aztecs spent upon the beautiful captive who was to be sacrifteed in the teocallis.

As a lawyer, he was a close student of those cases that interested him. Slow to take them into his mind, passing in their consideration from stage to stage, and if he found beneath an embodied principle, his heart grew into the work of developing it. He frequently sat up all night preparing some favorite argument, and never failed to present it so perspicuously that dull intellects grew appreciative and shrewd ones absorbed. Some of his legal arguments are described as having been classical. Yet, beneath all the drudgery of his craft, he was at soul a politician rather than an attorney. Every legal study carried him beyond itself to the mysteries of public infirmity. "He sat," says Mr. Herndon, "looking through a brief to the construction of society and the moral government of God." Now and then he shut himself up all night, and lay on his office floor in his careless garments, revolving some problem set by a village client that had expanded to a great human principle. At these times he seemed to be a d

by a village client that had expanded to a great human principle. At these times he seemed to be a dreamer reasoning. Again, he drove miles over the prairies with his lips close shut, wrinkling, softly humaing, and returned again at night strangely white and exhausted.

Before his great public call came he had passed the world through his silent thought, as if it had been a legal case to be stated and argued.

"Did he ever quarrel, Mr. Herndon?"

"Seldom, friend! but sometimes. Once I saw him incensed at a Judge for giving an unfair decision. It was a terrible spectacle. As he was grand in his good nature, so he was grand in his rage. At another time I saw two men come to blows in his presence; he picked them up separately and tossed them apart like a couple of kittens. He was the strongest man I ever knew, and has been known to lift a man of his own weight and throw him over a worm fence. own weight and throw him over a worm fence Once, in Springfield, the Irish voters meditated tak once, in Springfield, the Irish voters meditated taking possession of the polls. News came down the street that they would permit nobody to vote but those of their own party. Mr. Lincoin seized an axehandle from a hardware store and went alone to open a way to the ballot-box. His appearance intimidated them, and we had neither threats nor collisions all that day. He was never sick during the whole of our long acquaintance; being a man of slow circulation, and of most regular habits, capable of subsisting apon a morsel, he was wury and indurated beyond the best of our Western men, and even with Booth's bullet in his brain he lived ten hours. His life, in goneral, was smooth and unruffled. He had no prejudices against any class, prefering the Germans to any of the foreign element, yet folerating—as I (Herndon) never could—even the Irish."

"Did he ever drink?"

"Oully in Indiana, when he took whisky as ague-

"Only in Indiana, when he took whisky as ague-medicine. After his nomination for the Presidency it was suggested to him that the Visiting Committee would require some hospitality. 'Very well!' he said, 'any food that is proper I authorize to be purchased.'

chased.

"But these gentlemen will expect some liquors."

"I can't permit to strangers what I do not do myself. No liquors, Billy! there's the tavern!"

Of miscellaneous books Mr. Lincoln's favorites were Shakespeare and Pope. He never read Byron, and of cotemporary American poets preferred the patriotic selections chiefly. Milton he knew by heart, and was a good literary reader of the Bible. His friends were selected with regard to their sincerity chiefly; he loved not cliques, and those who knew him best were younger than he. He was cautious in friendships, no hero-worshipper, and for Mr. Douglas, his most prominent antagonist, had much less admiration than repulsion. Douglas was uneasily arrogant in Lincoln's presence; the latter, never senarrogant in Lancoln's presence; the latter, never sensitive nor flurried, so grew by his imperturbability that when he reached the White House, Mr. Douglas that when he reached the White House, Mr. Douglas was less surprised than anybody else. The great Senatorial campaign, in which they figured together, is remembered by every Springfielder. Douglas, with his powerful voice and facile energy, went into it under full steam. Lineoln began hirdly and cautionsly. When they came out of it Douglas was worn down with rage and hoarseness, and Lincoln was fresher than ever. He prepared all the speeches of this campaign by silent meditation, sitting or lying alone, studying the flies on the celling. The best evidence of his superiority in this debate is the fact that the Republicans circulated both sets of speeches as a cam-Republicans circulated both sets of speeches as a cam-paign document in 1860, and Mr. Douglas's friends re-fused to do so.

used to do so.

The most remarkable episode of Herndon's converation—which I am repeating by memory, only—re-lates to Mr. Lincoln's Presidential aspirations. In common with most people, I had concluded that this great honor came to Mr. Lincoln without paving, as mexpected as it was unsolicited, and to him a stagger-ing piece of luck, like a lottery prize. This estimate is a charming one, but it is not a true one. When the is a charming one, but it is not a true one. When the Douglas and Lincoln contest was ended, the defeated

man said to his partner.

"Billy, I knew I should miss the place when I competed for it. This defeat will make me President."

He refused, in the interim, any proposition looking to his acceptance of a lesser office, and this with the concurrence of his friends and family. At the same time he took no immediate means to precipitate his opportunity, rather, like a man destined, sat more closely to study and vigilance, read all the issues as they developed, and waited for his call.

It came, at last, in a special invitation to visit
New-York and speak in the Cooper Institute. He
felt intuitively that this was the Rubicon, and, with

human thrifl, paused and hesitated.

It is possible that, at this moment, had any close It is possible that, at this moment, had any close friend whispered "stay," the Republic might be dead

and Abraham Lincoln living.

"Go, Mr. Lincoln," said Herndon, "make your best effort. Speak with your usual lucidity and thorough-

Home said "Go" also. He appeared in New Y Home said "Go" also.

He appeared in New-York, as all of you remember, and his success there drew the attention of the country to his name. The West can originate men: the East must pass them, and the firm of Lincoln and Herndon died, in reality, when the Convention met at Chicago. He had by this time reached the highest usefulness in his State of which his ess in his State, of which his nature was

The best lawyer in it, the hero of a debate equivalent to a Senatorship, with a mind too broad and grave for a mere gubernatorial place, and already by been considered worthless. My informant ber four years destiny and preparation. President of the "trintworthly genderican, I have no bouldton in United States, he went up to the rost with a dignity I im assertion." known either to repeat one twice or to tell one that I

and ease that made men stare, because they had not seen the steps he took upon the road.

At last he came to his office for the last time.

"Billy," he said, "we must say good-bye."

Both of them cried, speechlessly.

"You shall keep up the firm name, Billy, if it will be of use to you."

They shook hands upon it, with the crief.

e of use to you."

They shook hands upon it, with tears in their eyes.

"I love the people here, Billy, and owe them all hat I am. If God spares my life to the end, I shall come ack among you, and spend the remnant of my

He never returned to Springfield till glory brought

im home under her plumes, a completed life, and he prairie, like a neighbor, opened its door to take him in.

When Mr. Herndon saw him again at Washington
City he was furrowed and fretted with state cares.
They talked awhile of the old office, the clients, and the town, and then the war rolled between them

One sentence Mr. Herndon recollects of the Presi-

They talked awhile of the old office, the cleents, and the town, and then the war rolled between them once more.

One sentence Mr. Herndon recollects of the President before his departure for Washington that is memorable as showing his purpose.

"Billy" he said, "I hope there will be no trouble; but I will make the South a grave-yard rather than see a Slavery gospel triumph, or successful secession lose this Government to the cause of the people and representative institutions."

To this Mr. Herndon added: "Mr Lincoln was merciless in the abstract. Battles never moved him. unless he trode among their corpses. He would have carried on the war forever, or as long as the people intrusted him its management, rather than give up. Speaking thus, among the associations of his working life, the years of Abraham Lincoln began to return in the vividness of their monotony, bleak and unremunerated, hard and practical, full of patient walk down a road without a turning, brightened by dutifulness alone, pointed, but not cheered by way-side anecdote, and successful, not so much because he was sanguine of himself, as because he rated not enimence and honor too high or too difficult. When he found himself competing for the Senatorship with the quickess, the least scrupplous, and the most flattered orator in the Union, he saw nothing odd nor dramatic about it. His Presidential opportunity surprised everybody but himself—not that he had self-conceit, but that he thought the office possible. He was none of your Richelleus, meditating aside the great uses to which Providence had put him. He never made a bid for the favor or foreiveness of history, but ruled the nation as if it were practicing law, and practiced law as if it were ruling the nation. This real greatness of mind, obliviousness of circumstances, ascending from a practice of three thousand dollars a year to twenty-five thousness of intenty house of history, but ruled the nation as if it were practicing law, and practiced law as if it were ruling the nation. This real gre

with the winding brook beneath it:

"The last,
As 'twere the cape of a long ridge of hills,"
and all the white tombs martial about it; buttonwood, maple and ash trees cluster at its base; here is
to be his mornment. About \$75,000 have been collected for it up to this time, and it is supposed the
State will vote enough to make \$300,000 in all. There
is no sweeter spot for a tired life to rest in. It would
be a sweeter spot for a tired life to rest in. State will vote enough to make \$200,000 in all. There is no sweeter spot for a tired life to rest in. It would be biasphemy to mar the dead man's grave with any mere prettyness of marble or smartness of bronze. Let the fiery, untamed Western genins be of timid chisel here: "Abraham Lincoln " is a good epitaph if plainly lettered. And, after all, will any monument be like the man, for no such one was ever a sculptor's theme before. Canova could get no notion of Mr. Lincoln. An allegory would be unlike him, a shaft too formal, a statue too inexpressive. If the Pacific Railroad could be called by his name, that would be better than either; but this man will trouble any arbetter than either; but this man will trouble any ar-tist in that he was so unlike any model.

## THE CANADA GOLD FIELDS.

Fram Our Special Correspondent. ted. At last, the moneyed men of the locality are being stirred. The early rumors in regard to gold were so varied, not to say exaggerated, that capitalists have hitherto not felt warranted in risking the chances have hitherto not felt warranted in risking the chances offered; but recent developments have opened their eyes, and since my last there has been a movement set on foot to secure an interest in the Richardson mine through the Boston claim. A select meeting of citizens was called to consider the matter on the 23d ultimo, when it was resolved to propose to the Boston men io raise in Belleville 20,000 of the amount of stock required, the sum to be secured by shares of \$1,000 each. Accordingly, a paper was epened on the following day, when a few hours sufficed to obtain the sum solicited and to demonstrate that three times the amount could be had almost at an hour's notice for a similar purpose. One gentleman desired to take 10 shares, another 6, and several 2 shares. A party was then dispatched to Boston to negotiate with Carr and Johnston (the nominal owners, according to one interpretation of the law) for the interest desired. Information from this delegation was received this morning to the effect that terms that were likely to prove satisfactory were secured. This little bit of history is only important to the public because it embraces the first test of confidence at home in the gold discovery made. It is not usually difficult, through the agency of the local press of a community, to create an excitement of any kind; the cry of "mad-dog," as that of "gold," is attended with an astonishing reverberation; but when local men attest their faith in a report, the contisle world may not hesitate to act. Rumors are now rife that another rich deposit of gold has been discovered—this time in the township of Belmont, due south of Madoc and separated from it by the iron-bearing township of Marmora. A specimen from this place in quartz rock was produced on Saturday last, which is said to have yielded one dollar's worth of gold to two pounds and a half of fock. This may or may not be true in its particulars; but your correspondent saw a fair specimen of gold that probably came from this deposit, an American, is already so offered; but recent developments have opened their it there are a dozen other claims in the neighborhood pecially in Madoc and Elziver, that indicate richer re

suits.

The Hon. Billa Flint, M. L. C. for Quinte Division, which embraces this auriferous locality, has discovered several apparently rich deposits, and in the faith he possesses has purchased from the Government something like a thousand acres of land, at the advanced figure now demanded. This, added to the several thousands previously owned by him, gives him an extensive field for operation in the Spring, which, it is understood, he intends to improve. Should he succeed, the world will have cause to add another to the list of Peabodys and Stewarts, and should he fail to find gold, the search may do something toward restoring an equilibrium of wealth in this locality, now considerably out of poise.

The Hon. Billa is an important man in this locality. In Elziver he owns a village in the comprehensive sense that a man may be said to own a house—because he built it, and runs it—pronouncing what may and may not be practiced within its limits. "No spirituous liquors sold here" is one of the important edicts that have gone forth, and hence the thirsty continue to thirst, for not in all the place can spirituous beverages be found. At this village—this model village—this village of Bridgewater, with its thousand inhabitants, the Hon. Gentleman of temperance and enterprise is now erecting a hotel to accommodate 300 gold-seckers. The work has commenced, and will early in the senson be completed.

To the present time the Government has sold wild land at double its former value, viz., \$1 per acre, to the extent following:

Madoc, 4,200 acres, at \$2................................\$3,600 The Hon. Billa Flint, M. L. C. for Quinte Division,

THE CITY.

METROPOLITAN BOARD OF HEALTH. THE TENEMENT HOUSES OF NEW-YORK AND BROOKLYN The Board of Health met yesterday afternoon, the President, Jackson S. Schultz, in the chair. The regular weekly report of Superintendent Dalton was read by the Secretary and placed on file.

Some time ago Superintendent Dalton was instructed to report to the Board the condition of tenement houses in the cities of New-York and Brooklyn. The following is his report:

OFFICE SANITARY SUPERINTENDENT METROPOLITAN BOARD OF HEALTH, NEW-YORK, Jan. 27, 1867.

To the Hon. Jackson S. Schultz, President Metropolitan Board of Health:

Health's Size I no bedience to instructions from the Metropolitan Board of Health received on the 24th inst., I beg respectfully to submit the following expect upon tenement bouses in the cities of New York and Brooklyn. In the latter city the number of such houses is comparatively anall, being but 2,40%, and while some of them are dedicient in light, ventilation, and sewerage, there are but very few conspicuous for their filthy and neglected condition, and almost none of such a character as to be public misances. In New York the case is very different. The number of tenement house in this city is 18,592. The following table shows the manner of their distribution in the various Wards, and the number which are in bad sanitary condition:

Total number enement bouses. 275 200 256 159 379 379 322 288 86 409 104 119 236 86 216 478 1,128 38 213 38 5,814 9,846 . 18.582

come open from these decelling rooms, and reasons that the halls are already no ventilation.

Third: Albanco of Light. For the same reasons that the halls are sever ventilated, they are also dark and damp. No sonlight can come here. The space alleved for the hall's so narrow that a proper "well' is impossible and no adequate alylight provided. A large proportion of these halls are so dark, that at mild-day it is impossible to discern objects there without opening some edjacent room door. In many instances the flaors are damp and rotting, and the walls and banulater aticky with a constant moisture.

Fourth: Hasevests or Cellors.—The basements or cellors are often sub-cellars below ground; the celling being a find or two below the level of the street, and are necessarily far more dark and ill-vestilated than the remainder of the house. Amony of these are constantly occupied, and not requestly used as lodging houses, where there is no communication with the external air, save by the simple entrance, and in which the occupants are entirely dependent upon artificial light bridge as well as by might. Many of these habitations in the lower part of the city are subject to regular periodical flooding by tide water to the depth of from six inches to a foot, frequently as much so as to keep the children of the occupants are entirely dependent upon artificial light bridge as well as by might. Many of these habitations in the lower part of the city are subject to regular periodical flooding by tide water to the depth of from six inches to a foot, frequently as much so as to keep the children of the occupants in bed until risk tide.

Forth: Degices Divarings——A large number of tenements have no connection with the sweer, and up provision for drainage, but surface guiters, by which all house slops, not infrequently mixed with the siden aik into the street guiter, where, from lack of the proper grade, they remain singular and pureferior during the Summer, and where during the Winter, they should be some many provided to a grea

a sier-classita raist they are frequently of imperfect construction, being without traps or sufficient provision for flushing them. Where privies are rolled upon ther are often careleasly built, devoid of sever connection and inadequotic in runder. There frequently being but one fact the accommodation of from 69 to 169 persons. These privies are usually in the rards, but sometimes they are in the houses, and consist of mere "well" extending from the upper foors to the veilars, and provided with an opening and seat on earth flows, with one means of flooding them and nothing to prevent the constant diffusion throughout the house of the emanations from the materials accumulated below. Such, with the occasional absence of troton water, and the frequent lack of fire escapes, are the most prominent fastite of construction in tenement houses in the acts of the exemption of the property of the escapes, are the most prominent fastite of construction in tenement houses in the acts of the exemption of the parks and cellura, broadward and overflowing privites, diffur halls, startwarg, water-closeds and nouns, leaky mofe and broaden quotients. An act of the occupants, and expectation the property of the property as to be of the greatest peculiary of the condition of their property as to be of the greatest peculiary and who destroy even into smaller ones, and crowling three or four families into appear on the property as to be of the greatest peculiary advantage to his employed one family. These "unidelement houses, but which are abundanced private residences, arranged not for the seconomication of many, but amy of one family. These "unidelement houses, but which are abundanced private residences, arranged not for the seconomication of many, but amy of the p

coman may be said to own a homes—because he built it, and runs it—pronouncing what may and may not be practiced within its limits. "No sprittuous liquors sold here" is one of the important edicts that have gone forth, and hence the thirsty continue to thirst, for not in all the place can sprintious beverages be found. At this village—this model village—this village of Bridgewater, with its thousand inhabitants, the Hon. Gentleman of temperance and cuterprise is now erecting a hotel to accommodate 300 gold-seekers. The work has commenced, and will early in the season be completed.

To the present time the Government has sold wild land at double its former value, viz., \$1 per acre, to the extent following:

Madoc, 4,000 acres, at \$2.

Todal.

Total.

Total.

\$22,20

Total.

And purclases are still being made, faster, it is understood, than patents can be issued for them by the employes of the department. There is plently of Crown-Lands unseed in those two mains parchameters, proceeding of the provision of eternative that and the first hundred the body of the house, and that the peris and microscopies of the fearth motives of a more prompting nature stid on timede him to risk the peris and inconveniences of a journey so far from his northern lair at this inclement season. He has been to Madoc, at all events, and he test the worthip excited, although it is difficult to say what have seen beyond an abundance of snow capped full was deep to provide and French play, and his route across the country some lumared miles.

A traveler from one of the eastern townships reports gold found in Loughbrough, 50 miles east of this place. He says in localities farmers have the few with quarts for the townships excited worthlose. My informant herag a most contraction will of the provise in the season. He have been be goarded worthlose. My informant herag a most contraction of the presence of the president of the brown and the first three provises of the president provise in the plants, and the first three worth appears to the provi

model tenement-house will soon be as unwholesome as though none of these precastions had ever been taken. Reformation in this matter can in an opinion, be made permanent only by forcing upon the owners of tenement-property the responsibility of its management. Weekly, or if the management would be made to the competent authority, who should exact from each tenast state compliance with such rules as a cossary to the salibrity of a dwelling, and any tenant who persist in thing in a manner derimental to the health of his neighbors should no longer be allowed to remain. Such as a system would soon improve the labits of the tenasts, and the certainty of a weekly inspection would at least secure a supernova cleaning at those times—which of itself would prevent the terrible accumulations of film which are now a diagrace to so many property-owners. A competent house keeper should also reside on or near the premises, whose duty if should be to keep the halls, water-closeks, and other public portions of the house clean and in repair. It is in a great measure due to the neglect of these reasonable precautions that so much labor and expense is forced upon the public for sonitary measures. Corroborative of the statements I have made as the results of observation, I beg to sobult the few accompanying reports of sanitary inspectors, and twould respectfully invite especial attention to that of Dr. E. H. Janes, upon No. 15 West Twenty-sixtheys, and that of Dr. S. L. Brown upon No. 29 Perry-st., as showing that the suggestions made in this report are reasonable and practicable, and are attail; carried out where the owners of property are really desirous of doing what is right. Very respectfully, your obedient servant.

Enwand B. Daltyn, Sanitary Superintendent.

There being no other business, the Board adjourned to meet on Thursday next at 3 o'clock p. m.

CITY GOVERNMENT.

BOARD OF ALDERMEN. CELEBRATION OF WASHINGTON'S BIRTHDAY-RE-

MOVAL OF THE NEW-JERSEY CENTRAL RAILROAD COMPANY'S BUILDINGS. The Board met at 4 o'clock yesterday afternoon,

to make suitable arrangements for the celebration of Washington's Birthday, and appropriating — therefor was laid over.

Alderman Norton offered a resolution calling upon the Street Commissioner to state his reasons why he had not replied to the resolution of inquiry, heretofore adopted, asking why no proceedings had been taken in the matter of removing the buildings now occupied and used by the New-Jersey Central Railroad Company, at Piers Nos. 14 and 15 North River.

Alderman Moork said it had become a question of law whether this Railroad Company had the right to run the ferry at this point to Company had the right to run the ferry at this point to Communipaw, or not.

Alderman Norron said the Company were running a ferry that was bringing them in a revenue amounting to from \$15,000 per annum to \$20,000, but as yet they had not paid a dollar for the franchise.

paid a dollar for the franchise.

The resolution was then adopted, and the Board ad-journed for one week.

BOARD OF COUNCILMEN.

ADOPTION OF ROUTINE PAPERS. The Board met at 4 o'clock yesterday afternoon, the President, James G. Brinkman, esq., in the chair. The Board transacted mere routine business only, and ad-

MEETING OF THE METROPOLITAN FIRE COMMIS-SIONERS.

The Board of Fire Commissioners met Wednesday morning, the President, Mr. Pinckney, in the chair. A communication was received from Jackson S. Schuitz, President of the Board of Health, in which he solicited the use of an engine-house for the storage of disinfectants. Referred to the Committee on Buildings and supplies. The following resolutions were adopted:

Resolved. That the magnitude of the confagration in the premises of Mesars. Chitrenden & Co., on the night of the 11th inst., and the yet unascritained cause of its origin and extension, demands of this Board a thorough inquiry on the subject.

Resolved. therefore, That a meeting for this purpose he held by this Board on Friday, the 12th inst., at 3 o'clock, p. m., and that the causes of such officors and men as were early at the access he forthwith ascertained and outflied to be present for examination.

After the transaction of a large amount of merely routine business, the Board adjourned. ommunication was received from Jackson S. Schultz,

nual election for officers of the American Institute was held yesterday at the rooms of the Society in the Cooper Union. The following are the officers and Committees

OFFICERS OF THE AMERICAN INSTITUTE.-The an

chosen:
For Fresident—Horace Greeley, Vice-Presidents—Dudley S. Gregory, Orlando B. Potter, William H. Vanderbilt.
Recording Secretary—Saiem H. Wales.
Corresponding Secretary—Samuel D. Tillman.
For Treasurer—Sylvester R. Comstock.
Managers of the Fair—William H. Butler, Thomas
McElrath, George Poyton, J. Groshen Herriot, Robert G.
Hatfield, William S. Carpenter, Orestes Cleveland,
Charlea G. Halpine, William H. Hicks, J. Owen Rouse, C.
Wager Hull, Edward Ruggles, Lloyd Aspinwall, Charles
G. Smull, J. Cooper Lord, Davis Collamore, Lewis Feuchtwanger, Samuel C. Bishop, Frank Moore, J. Wilson Stratton, Charles K. Hawks, Isaac Walton, George F. Dawson,
Samuel D. Tillman.

Samuel D. Tillman.
Committee on the Admission of Members—Charles E.
Burd, Robert Lovett, John W. Chambers, John F. Cory,
James H. Drake.
Committee on Finance—Thomas M. Adriance, Nathan C.
Ely, Cyrus H. Loutrel, Thomas Williams, Jr., Charles Chamberlain.

Committee on the Library—James K. Campbell, Edwd.

S. Renwick, Dubois D. Parmelee, Wm. Swinton, Richard

W. Bleecker. Committee on Repository—James Bogardus, Albro Howell, Joseph Dixon, Nathaniel Wheeler, S. Starr Committee on Manufactures and Machinery-J. Wyatt

Jocelyn.
Committee on Manufactures and Machinery—J. Wyatt
Reid, Miers Coryell, George W. Quintard, Thomas D. Stetson, Warren Roweil.
Committee on Chemistry, Mineralogy, and Geology—
Charles A. Joy, Dubois D. Parmelee, Charles F. Chandler,
Robert P. Stevens, J. S. Newberry.
Committee on Civil Engineering and Architecture—R.
G. Hatfield, Leopold Eldhitz, Samuel McElroy, John W.
Ritch, H. S. Walling.
Committee on Agriculture—John T. Bergen, P. T.
Quinn, George Bartlett, John Crane, S. Edwards Todd.
Committee on Horticulture—William S. Carpenter, John
Henderson, Benjamin C. Townsend, Isaac Buchana,
James Hogg. Henderson, Benjamin C. Townsend, Isaac Buchanan, James Hogg. Committee on Commerce—Jirch Bull, Frank Moore, Lather B. Wyman, James H. Sackett, John P. Veeder.

THEFT OF A STEAMER-ARREST OF THE CAPTAIN. -About eight months since, the steamer Washington Irving, Capt. George Olney, commander, at that time plyby Sheriff Diggs of Norfolk, on a writ of attachment. One by Sheriff Diggs of Norfolk, on a writ of attachment. One day, Olney throw off the fastenings and started for sea. Information of the affair was at once telegraphed to the United States officer commanding the post, and a vessel was sent in pursuit. The Irving was overhauled, five marines placed on board, and the commander ordered to put about and follow in the wake of the man-of-war. He did so for a time, but gradually dropped astern, and finally altered his course and stood out to sea. The Irving was not yet out of range, and several shots were fired at her, two or three taking effect, but doing no serious damage, and the vessel was kept on her course, and finally escaped, the pursuing vessel failing to overtake her. Why the marines did not prevent Capt. Olney from escaping the second time does not appear. The vessel, on reaching this port, was handed over to the owners, Messra Mott & Co., by Capt. Olney, but was soon after seized by order of Gen. Hooker, commanding this Department, by request of Gov. Flerpont of Virginia. Olney had, in the mean time, escaped.

Yesterday morning, on a requisition by Gov. Pierpont on Gov. Penton, Olney was arrested by Detectives Farley and Eustace, while passing through South-st., and taken to Police Headquart rs, where Sheriff Diggs was in waiting. At 2 o'clock the prisoner was taken on board the Camden and Amboy boat, on his way to Virginia; but a few minutes before starting, one of the members of the law firm of Beebe, Dean & Donahue made his appearrece with a writ of habeas corpus issued by Justice Leonard of the supreme Court, directing that the prisoner be brought before him for a hearing this morning at 19 o'clock. The prisoner was then reconducted to Police Headquarters. day, Olney threw off the fastenings and started for sea.

Headquarters. THE ELEVENTH-ST. SUICIDE-INQUEST OF CORONER

WILDEY .- An inquest was yesterday held by Coroner Wilder at No. 159 East Eleventh-st., on the body of Adam Cashel, who committed suicide by shooting himself in the head with a pistol, as already mentioned in THE TRIBUNE. From the evidence of the wife, it would appear that for several days previous to his death, deceased had been unwell and confined to the house. At about 3 o'clock on Wednesday afternoon his wife went into the room, was lying upon the bed, and was seized by her husband, who kissed her, and at the same time threw over her head a noose, which he drew tight, confining her arms to her said. The manae, for such he seemed to be, then threw her upon the floor, and with the cord bound her feet together. The screams of Mrs. Cashel brought to the room some of the immates of the adjoining rooms, but as they were about to enter, Cashel produced a pistol and threatened to shoot any one who should enter. One of the women, more courageous than the rest, finally seized Mrs. Cashel by the feet and dragged her into the hall, when the husband closed the door and commenced to break the furniture. One of the neighbors started for an officer, but before he arrived a pistol shot was heard, and then all was quiet. On the arrival of an officer, the door was burst open, and the deceased was found lying upon the floor, dead. He had apparently placed the pistol to his mouth and fired, the ball passing upward into the brain. The bureau, sefa, chairs, and other articles were smashed into pieces. The jury rendered a verdict "that the deceased committed suicide by shooting himself through the head with a pistol, while laboring under temporary insanity." Deceased was a native of Germany, aged 20 years, and leaves From the evidence of the wife, it would appear that for a pistol, while laboring under temporary insanity censed was a native of Germany, aged 30 years, and leaves a wife and five children. He was employed as porter by Messrs. Packard & Jones of No. 123 Maiden-lane, and bore the reputation of being a careful, steady man.

THE STEAMSHIP R. R. CUYLER.-The Hon. Henry Stansberry, Attorney-General, in an opinion addressed to Samuel G. Courtney, esq., United States District-Attorney, upon the case of the steamer Cuyler, says:

The decision of the President had thereon is, that such ci-The decision of the President had thereon is, that such circumstances are shown as to require bond and security to be given by the owners, Meazrs Starges, Taylor, Hubbell and Dollard, according to the provisions of the tenth and eleventh sections of the act of April 20, 1818, entitled "An act in addition to the act for the punishment of certain crimes against the United States, and to repeal the acts therein named." 3d vol. Statutes at Large, p. 4d?. Yes are accordingly instructed that, upon the entering and delivery to you of such bond to the United States, with sufficient survives, prior to the clearing of the vessel, in deathle the amount of the value of the vessel and cargo on board, including her armament, conditioned that the vessel shall not be employed by such owners to cruise or commit hostilities against the subjects, citiens or property of any foreign prince or state, or of say colony district or people with whom the United States are at peace, as provided by the said tenth section, you will dismiss the proceedings so instituted.

The Secretary of the Treasury forwarded this opinion to Collector Smythn, with the following instructions:

The Secretary of the Treasury forwarded this opinion to Collector Smythe, with the following instructions:

Treasury Department, February, 1867.

Six: I transmit herewith a copy of letter of this date from the Attorney-doneral of the United States, Mow-York, to the United States District-Attorney at New-York, relative to the steamship R. R. Cayler. You are hereby instructed to carry out the decision of the President to release the R. R. Cayler to the owners, spon being advised in writing by the United States District-Autorney that the required bond has been given and the proceedings in court dismissed. Very respectfully.

H. McCullons, Secretary of the Treasury.

H. A. Senyer, Collector of Customs, New-York.

THE NEW-JERSEY LEGISLATURE.-The Senate yes terday passed the bill consolidating the Camden and Amboy and New-Jersey Railroads by a unanimous vote. A

CIVIL COURTS. U. S. COMMISSIONER'S OFFICE-FEB. 14.-Before Com

U. S. COMMISSIONER'S OFFICE.—FEB. 14.—Before Commissioner Osborn.

ALLEGED FALSE PERSONATION.

United States sgt. Marg St. John.

In this case one Hannah Burke testified that she had deposited in the United States Treasury money to the extent of over \$13,000, and had received certificates therefor. Her certificates were stolen from her, and she, on the usual proof and bond of indemnity, procured her money. A Mr. Dufendorf presented one of the certificates, and on being informed of the fact that the bonds had been stolen, gave information that they had been presented to him by a man of the mame of Foster, who had raised money on them and who had produced the prisoner was committed for trial.

SUPREME COURT-CIRCUIT.-FEB. 14.-Before Mr. Jus

SUPREME COURT—CIRCUIT.—FEB. 14.—Before Mr. Justice CLERKE.

THE COLUMBIAN INSURANCE COMPANY ASSETS.

Bensjah Leffing-ell Rier, &c., agt. Eben B. Crocker.

This was an action to recover the amount of a premium note given to the Columbian Insurance Company for \$7.500. It appeared that the defendant had a valid set off previous to the appointment of a receiver, and judgment was therefore entered for the balance, \$5.032 34, in favor of the Company.

Dudley Field for plaintiffs; Ira D. Warren for defendant. Before Mr. Justice E. D. SMITH.

Before Mr. Justice E. D. SMITH.

Sylvester Cahill agt. Courthaid Palmer and ethers.

This was a suit involving the title of a tract of land on the East River, extending back in the neighborhood of One-hundred and-tenths, to the Nfinth-ave. The plaintiff claims title to it under a grant mide in 1647, which gives a certain point of land lying between two kills, and which, according to the construction put on it by Mr. Serrett, the City Surveyor, included a portion of the tract taken by the Central Park Commissioners, near One-hundred and-nith-st., and for which over \$10,000 was awarded. The title of the defendant runs back to nearly the same period. The case has occupied a week, a great part of the time being spent in an effort to define the boundaries of the old grant. The Court ultimately directed a verdict for defendant, chiefly on the ground that adverse possession had-been made out by him.

Mr. Dyett for plaintiff; Mr. Burritt for defendant.

PROMISSORY NOTE CASE—WHAT ARE THE DUTIES OF PERSONS WHO PAY OUT A PROMISSORY NOTE!

James Kuyon agt. Liskut Seva.

The plaintiffs sold to the defendants, in March, 1877, goods to the amount of \$978-35. The defendants paid for them in their promissory note. In October, 1837, the defendants failed. On the 11th or 14th of November, 1837, they delivered to the plaintiff, in payment of their own note. The note of Rambever & Brothers of Kentucky, the services of the suppose of the suppose of the plaintiff, in payment of their own note the note of Rambever & Brothers of Kentucky.

fendants failed. On the 11th or 14th or 14th or 18th or 18th they delivered to the plaintiff, in payment of their own note, the note of Bambeyer & Brothers of Kentucky, dated August 17, 1857, but really coming into their possession on the 4th of November, for \$675, and the plaintiff surrendered the note. Bambeyer Brothers failed November 18th or 18 surrendered the note. Banneyer browners
ber 10, 1827.
The plaintiffs claim that when this note was shown
them the defendants represented to them that Banneyer
Brothers were solvent and in good standing, while i
reality they had falled, and the defendants, if not cog
nizant of that fact, knew that they had been seeking an
extension of time on their liabilities. The defendants
claimed that the plaintiffs had sought them out and
asked for the note, taking it entirely on their own responsibility and knowledge.
The Court charged that payment on the note of a third
person was good payment if so accepted. If it was taken

sibility and knowledge.

The Court charged that payment on the note of a third person was good payment if so accepted. If it was taken by the plaintiffs at their own risk as to the responsibility of the maker, their rights against the defendant are gone. If on the other hand they were induced to take it or any misrepresentation as to the responsibility of the maker, that would be a frand. Any misrepresent close of that kind that induced them to take the 10 c, and upon which they relied in taking the note, would be a frand practiced on them, and would void the contract and remit them to their original rights to recover for their original property. If their was any frandulent concealment, the contract was void. The defendants were bound to act honestly and fairly with their creditors. If they asked them to take this note in satisfaction, they were bound to speak the fruth if they spoke at all, and if the defendants represented it to be good, and they knew it to be good, the fact that these persons failed four or five days after is a sufficient answer to that representation, and if it was in fact made, that would be a practical deceit, and would entitle plaintiffs to recover if they esistish their case. If they knew that the credit of these mea was doubtful, and that they knew that the credit of these mea was doubtful, and that they knew that the credit of these mea was doubtful, and that they knew that the credit of these mea was doubtful, and that they knew that the credit of these mea was doubtful, and that they knew that the credit of these mea was doubtful, and that they knew that the credit of these mea was doubtful, and that they knew that the credit of these mea was doubtful, and that they knew that the credit of these mea was doubtful, and that they knew that the credit of these mea was doubtful, and that they knew they were here seeking extension of credit, and concealed that fact, and said they were good, that would be a frand, for they were bound to tell the plaintiff the truth.

The Cray for plaintiff

ALLEGED CRUELTY TO A WIFE-THE DEFENSE IN-

ALLEGED CRUELTY TO A WIFE—THE DEFENSE INSANITY OF THE WIFE.

This was a motion to strike out part of an answer
as irrelevant. The complainant asks a limited divorce on
the ground of cruel treatment by the husband. The answer denies the cruelty, but claims that any appearance
of harshness that may have existed arose from the plaintiff's insanity, which ultimately sent her to an asyium,
and the necessity which her husband was under of controlling her. The plaintiff's counsel claimed that the
trial would show a peculiar state of circumstances accompanying the sending of the plaintiff to the asyium,
The Court reserved its decision. companying the sending of the The Court reserved its decision.

The Court reserved its decisions.

DECISIONS.

Edward F. Hobbs et al. agt. Wm. B. Hall et al.—
Motion denied with \$10 costs.

Wm. H. H. Cook agt. Jane Honora Cook.—Report filed and confirmed. Judgment of divorce granted.

SUPERIOR COURT-SPECIAL TERM.-Feb. 14.-Before Justice Jones.

Annie Lawler, &c., agt. Joseph H. Bearns, Edward C. Robinson agt. The St. Marks Insurance Co., Lisette Tranmann agt. Adolph Kerbs, Mary Ann Halsey agt. Luther C. Carter, Thomas Beanes agt. George Coatos.—Motions granted.

COURT OF COMMON PLEAS-SPECIAL TERM.-FEB.
14.-Before Judge Cardozo. Taylor agt. Shaw.—Case settled.

Before Judge Brady.
Galway agt. Adams.—See opinion.

COURT CALENDAR-THIS DAY. PART I.—Before Mr. Justice INGRAHAM. No Civil calendar. The Over and Terminer will be continued.

PART II.—Before Mr. Justice CLERKE. Court opens at 104 m. Short.

Nos.

2146—Barcett agt. Barrett et al.
2133—Hagerty agt. Prin et al.
2133—Hagerty agt. Prin et al.
2249—Mercker agt. Etypatrick et al.
2249—Mercker agt. Etypatrick et al.
2249—Hagertr agt. L'enn.
2242—Hagertr agt. L'enn.
2242—Hagertr agt. L'enn.
2242—Hagertr agt. L'enn.
2243—Wedel agt. Scheliberth et al.
2360—Wedel agt. Scheliberth et al.
2360—Wedel agt. Scheliberth et al.
2360—Herch agt. Van Winkle.
2360—Herch agt. Van Winkle.
2360—The Smith & Rand Powder Ca.
2361—Aultrews agt. Gless.
2360—Wedel agt. Scheliberth et al.
2360—Herch agt. Masten et al.
2360—Wedel agt. Scheliberth et al.
2360—Herch agt. Masten et al.
2360—Wedel agt. Scheliberth et al.
2360—Wedel agt. Scheliberth et al.
2360—Herch agt. Masten et al.
2360—Wedel agt. Scheliberth et al.
2360—Wedel agt. Scheliberth et al.
2360—Herch agt. Masten et al.
2360—Wedel agt. Scheliberth et al.
2360—Wedel agt. Scheliberth et al.
2360—Herch agt. No. Winkle.
2360—Herch agt

Nos.

Signature of al. agt. Herker:

2009—Devaters et al. agt. Herker:

2011—Schamberger agt. Weller

1241—Delacnit agt. Gritten. Downers of al. agt. Harts.

2174 Douglass agt. Mayer.

2282 — Pryer agr. Dillon.

2661 — Wicks of al. agt. Harris.

2662 — O'Connell agt. Van Winkle of 2150 — Reed agt. Fitzgerald.

2150 — Reed agt. Fitzgerald.

2257 — Hen agt. Bier.

2271 — Bentler agt. Brafford.

2271 — Bentlar agt. Consils.

2213 — Dorman agt. Schuepel.

2277 — Myers agt. McSherry.

2277 — Myers agt. McSherry.

2277 — Week agt. Resherry.

2278 — Weich agt. Resh.

-Myers agt. Mesherry.

SUPREME COURT-SPECIAL TERM.

Before Mr. Justice SUPREMEAND. Court opens at 10 a. m.

Demograph.

No. 22-Dainese agt. Allen. Issues of Law and Fact. Nos.
200-Monaghan sgt. Vinerat.
201-Tirecton agt. Tweston.
201-Tired agt. Royal Ins. Co. of
Liverpool.
122-Hendricks sgt. Stark.
124-Work agt. Elits.
125-Same.
176-Cook agt. Hawley.
115-Worren agt. Vance.
22-Hillings agt. Lawless. 179—Marco agt Pine et al.
171—Williams agt, Williams, aft
172—Williams agt, Wess et al.
183—Hughes agt, Kendall.
193—Whites agt, Townend.
193—WeNamara agt, Brown.
173—Hernes agt, Loughran.
173—Hillion agt, Niles et al.
193—Smith agt, Thomas.
SUPHEME (

196—Smith agi. Thomas 221—Billings agi. Lawless SUPHEME COURT—CHAMBERS.
Before Mr. Justice Leonaud. Court opens at 1 a. m. Call of the calcular at 12 m. Reserved Causes. Nos. 54-Halshe agt. Merritt.

Nos.
125—Marriner agt. The Gutta Per-cha Manuf. Ca.
130—Reade agt. Sedley.
131—Owens agt. Hart.
122—Burrows agt. Hilyer.
133—Patterson agt. Bryer. 64-Halshe agt. Merrit.
66-Morange agt. Wheeler.
100-Lighthall act. Covert.
111-Cutter agt. Warkins.
116-Greenwood agt. Parchall.
120-White agt. Morgenilus.
123-Foulke agt. Tapacott. 143-Kerr agt. Canager. 141-White agt. The Am. Bk. Note General call commences at No. 142-Bloomfield agt. The Poople's Gas Light Co. of New York.

SUPERIOR COURT-TRIAL TERM. PART I.—Adjourned to Monday,
PART II.—Before Mr. Chief-Justice ROBERTSON. Court opens at II a. m. Part II.—Britis agt. Meltz.

1139—Purvis agt. Meltz.

1136—Bouns agt. Rider.

1166—Goodridge et al. agt. Nat. Fire
Inaurance Company.

2988—Bertram agt. Lang et al.

1398—Britis agt. Meltanus.

1308—Britis agt. Meltanus.

1308—Britis agt. Meltanus.

1308—Williams agt. Methewa.

1308—Britis agt. Friedman.

1308—Williams agt. Matthewa.

1308—Orik agt. Sciton.

1409—Britis agt. Grideman.

1308—Magnes agt. Prischet.

2008—Herrina ag: Simpson.
2008—Hadger act Simpson.
1600—Rosenthal ag: Searie.
2122—Brebn ag: McCounack.
2122—Brebn ag: McCounack.
2122—Brebn ag: McCounack.
2122—Magina ag: Prischet.
2122—Adjourned for the Term.
Paur I.—Adjourned for the Term.
Paur II.—Before Judge Campono. Court opens at II a.m. Short
Causes.

Nos. 803.—Tarlor agt. Coulter. 908.—Loung act. Miles. 1007.—Eddy agt. Musgrave. 1005.—Schuitz agt. The Esterbrook

Pen Co. 1070—harmand agt. Steelhamer, 1123—Survesant agt. Lovell. 920—Anderson agt. Holman. 1124—Abbutt agt. Barshard. MARINE COURT-TRIAL TERM.

Before Mr. Justice ALKAR. Court opens at 10 a. m.

Nos. 133-Coleman agt. Ranney. 135-Knox agt. Pierson. - Johns agt Looran.
-Bowman agt. Glencove Starch

135—Knox agt. Pierson.
136—Carron agt. Lake.
137—Stage agt. Bean.
138—Whiting agt. Fallon.
138—Kenn agt. Dufe.
149—McElroy agt. McCabe.
141—Sanger agt. Hermas.
142—Meyer agt. Kelly.
143—Ments agt. Schnell. 66-Bailey agt. fine. ob—Balley agt. Inte.

—Dowling agt. Cutting.

100—Taylor agt. Newman.

123—Schneider agt. Sills.

130—UP-Donnell agt. Shipman.

131—Doyle agt. Monahan.

132—Monroe agt. Ketth.

CRIMINAL COURTS.

COURT OF OYER AND TERMINER.

ALLEGED WIFE KILLING .- Patrick Byrnes pleaded guilty of assault and battery on an indictment for man slaughter, which charged him with killing his wife, Catherine. He struck her in the face with a club on the 25th of May, and she died on the 18th of June. She had the erysipeias, and the physician was not certain whether it was the disease or the blow by her husband which caused her death. The Court reserved sentence.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS. [Before Judge Russell.]

TEMPTED BY BAD BOYS .- Andrew McCarran, aged 14 years, pleaded guilty of petit larceny, on an indictment for grand larceny from the person, and was discharged;

# 1000 and a second of the sec

nencations in regard to certain improvements in the con-

bill has been introduced in that body authorizing the Raritan and Delaware Bay Railroad Company to issue bonds to the amount of \$2,500,000 additional to those now assued.

sentence suspended. He was caught abstracting \$32 in money from the coat pocket of John Murray of No. 154 East Fiftieth at., while he was standing at the corner of